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**TREATISE AND CATALOGUE**

OF

**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL  
TREES, SHRUBS, &c.**

CULTIVATED AT THE

**OLD AMERICAN NURSERY,**

Flushing-Landing, near New-York.

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**BY PRINCE & MILLS,**

Late Benjamin Prince & Co.

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Orders for TREES, &c. left at the Nursery, or at  
Messrs. HULL & BOWNE's, No. 146 Pearl-street,  
New-York.

Library, ~~U. S. Department of Agriculture,~~  
Washington, D. C.

FEBRUARY, 1822.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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## P R E F A C E.

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**T**HE proprietors of the Old American Nursery, under the late firm of BENJAMIN PRINCE & Co. have agreed to alter the name of their firm, although the proprietors remain the same. The name of the firm will now be PRINCE & MILLS.

We cannot refrain on the issuing of a new Catalogue from making a few observations. We feel truly thankful to our friends and customers for the patronage we have so long received, and continue to receive from them. To merit a continuance of their favours every effort shall be used. For years it has been our wish (and we have obtained it) to collect the most valuable variety of European and American Trees and Shrubs. We have selected them from an immense variety of the most valuable kinds. It has never been our intention to enlarge our Catalogue by publishing a long list of names of Trees, Shrubs, &c.

We are often asked, How do you tell one Tree from another, so as to prevent a mistake in not forwarding the wrong Tree, among such an immense number? You must often make a mistake? We answer, We never do. It is almost impossible. Our Nursery is divided into squares; each square into a certain number of rows; we keep as correct a book as any one in the mercantile line, in which each square is recorded, with its boundaries; and each row has its different variety. We commence, for instance, on the west side, the first row, number

one, such a kind, and so on through the whole square.

We never send a domestic to remove a Tree or Shrub without we are present with our book, and point out every Tree or Shrub to be removed. Without this attention no Nursery can be kept correct or be depended on.

After a Tree or Shrub is removed from the earth, we never allow it to lay and dry in the wind or sun; they are immediately removed under cover, and the roots kept wet till they are packed. On this attention depends their future welfare; and it well repays us for the little trouble it causes; for we are always pleased to hear our Trees, &c. live and flourish.

We have added to our Catalogue some directions as to planting Trees, &c. and the necessary care requisite to be paid to them afterwards. They have heretofore been published separate from the Catalogue, but as they are often inquired for, we have now added them to the Catalogue.

We have also added some directions as to the management of *Peach Trees*. We are confident, if proper attention is paid to them, that this valuable fruit will soon be as plenty as it was some years ago. By strict attention, all the Peach Trees in our Nursery remain perfectly healthy and free from any disease.

We are often pleased to hear from our distant customers that our method of packing the Trees, &c. fully answers the desired effect, and that they were received in excellent order, although often they have been packed for three months. We pack the roots of them in moss and soft clay, which retains its moisture a long time, and if the Trees, &c. are to be sent to a distance, after the roots are packed in moss and clay, we put them in close boxes: we pack them in this way, and forward

them with safety to every part of America, and to several parts of Europe.

We cultivate a great variety of the most valuable native American Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs for our European orders, which we have a great demand for, and which are of a proper size to forward to any part of the world.

We have named our Nursery **THE OLD AMERICAN NURSERY**, and shall continue it under that name.

All letters and orders intended for us can be either addressed to us, at this place, or to the care of **MESSRS. HULL & BOWNE**, No. 146 Pearl-street, New-York. Our orders for many years have been left with them.

We request that persons at a distance ordering Trees, &c. will direct the payment to be made in New-York, or that some person may be referred to that will become responsible for the same.

We warrant every Tree, &c. from our Nursery to be either grafted or inoculated, and to be the identical kinds we sell them for.

Our prices for Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, are one and the same as all other Nurserymen have in these parts, from which we never deviate.

**BENJAMIN PRINCE.**  
**STEPHEN F. MILLS.**

*Flushing, Long-Island,*  
*Feb. 1822.*

A

# SHORT TREATISE

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF

## FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES; SHRUBS, AND PLANTS,



THE proprietors, in supplying orders for Trees, &c. from the different and most remote parts of the Union, also from various parts of Europe, have frequent applications for directions as to their management to accompany them; they conclude the following short Treatise will be found very acceptable.

When the Trees, &c. are received, if they have been a considerable time out of the earth, let the roots be plentifully watered, or soaked in rain water for several hours; and if not convenient to plant them within a few days, let a trench be dug in soft ground, the bundles unpacked, and after the roots are well wet, let them be covered up with earth made fine, and not with hard lumps, so as to keep the roots partly dry; the Trees, &c. can then be planted as soon as convenient, and without injury—in planting, the Trees ought to be set two or three inches deeper than before, and in filling in the earth around the roots, let some old well rotted stable manure be incorporated with the earth, according to the size of the Tree, from one to three shovels full, leaving a hollow or basin around each Tree or Shrub to catch the rain and convey it to the roots.



The earth around each Tree, Shrub, and Plant, should, at least twice in the spring and summer, be carefully dug up and made light; also, once a year, some old rotted stable manure dug in. It is necessary to be careful not to dig so deep as to injure the roots of them. No grass or weed should by any means be allowed to grow near the body of a Tree, Shrub, or Plant. This injures them very much, stops their growth, and they become stunted, and often covered with moss.

If a Tree appears bark bound and mossy, let it be scrubbed with a brush dipped in very strong soap-suds, and plenty of it applied to the body and lower branches—this softens the bark and destroys the insects—is of great consequence to the Tree, and ought not to be neglected.

### GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires a strong moist soil, which ought to be kept light and made rich with plenty of old manure; no grass or weeds should be permitted to grow near the body of the bush. As the fruit sets on the young shoots of the previous year's growth, part of the old wood should be trimmed out every autumn, which causes them to grow strong and produce large fair fruit.

### GRAPE VINES.

We cultivate a number of the most valuable kinds, and those that are the most hardy and bear well.

The usual season for planting the Vines is in the spring, but we think the autumn is preferable. About the last of October, let some old well rotted manure (stable is the best) be dug in and intermixed with the earth, about a foot in depth, in each spot where the Vine is to be planted; let each Vine be watered after they are planted out, leaving a hollow to each one so as to contain the water; late in au-

turn cover the Vines with earth and coarse litter or hay; in April uncover them, and train them to a railing made for that purpose.

Cherry Trees do not succeed in a low heavy soil, they thrive best in a light rich earth, rather sandy. Peaches will grow well in any soil, provided the earth is kept light around each Tree. Apples, Pears, and Plums require a heavier soil; but the earth around them ought to be kept rich and light; it is much the best to keep the ground cultivated.



### **DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING PEACH TREES IN A HEALTHY STATE.**

As many persons have been deterred from planting Peach Trees, in consequence of so many Trees of that fruit having been destroyed throughout the country, by a disease called the Yellows, which, like an epidemic, spreads from Tree to Tree until whole Orchards are destroyed by it; the proprietors, having for many years paid particular attention to it, presume they can now give such directions as will enable those who will attend to them, to preserve a large proportion of their Trees in as healthy a state, and to have as fine fruit as formerly. That the disease does not originate from a worm at the root, repeated examinations of Trees affected by it, where not a mark of a worm was to be found, together with instances of Peach Trees budded on Plum and Almond stocks taking the disease, is sufficient evidence that it originates at the top, and not at the root, except where the root may come in contact with a diseased Tree, and receive the infection through the sap; as it is found that a small piece of bark from a diseased Tree, united to a

healthy one, in the manner of inoculation, will communicate the disease; the proprietors have, therefore, no doubt of the contagion being spread by the farina of the blossoms of infected Trees, as the first notice we have of it is the premature ripening of the fruit; and, it being an established fact, that the sap has a regular circulation through the branches, leaves, and fruit, the fruit being first affected, communicates it to the Tree; and, when once the Tree is affected, no human means can restore it: for, if any thing would effect it, taking the buds from a diseased Tree, and inoculating them on a healthy stock, would do it; but, instead of being restored, it communicates the infection to the healthy stock. The only possible remedy, and one which must be obvious to every one, is the removing every diseased Tree from the Orchard or Garden.

By attending to the system laid down in the following directions, the proprietors have been enabled to keep the Trees in their Nursery perfectly healthy, and to have their bearing Trees produce as fine fruit as ever they did before the disease in Peach Trees commenced, which began in the State of New-York in the year 1801.

### DIRECTIONS.

Let every Tree which has been known to produce its fruit prematurely be immediately removed; and if it is desired to have a Peach Tree planted in the same place where a diseased Tree has been removed from, let a large hole be dug, so as to remove all the roots, that the roots of the new planted Tree may not, in one season, come in contact with them. After all the diseased Trees are removed, let the greatest attention in summer be paid to the ripening of the fruit; and where fruit is found to ripen two, three, or four weeks before the usual time, you may conclude that the Tree has taken the infec-

tion; and, as it gives you notice one whole season previous to its power of spreading the contagion, you can, by removing it, prevent its injuring the other Trees; or if the Tree has taken the infection when in blossom, and has lost its fruit before it ripened, it will show that it has become diseased by pushing out small, slender shoots, and frequently in bunches of a pale yellow colour, from the body and branches; and by observing the same appearance on those Trees that have ripened their fruit prematurely, you will soon be able to distinguish the Trees that are diseased from those which are in a healthy state, and by removing them before they blossom, prevent their spreading the infected farina. If your Peach Orchard, or Garden, where you have Peach Trees growing, is contiguous to a neighbour's who has diseased Trees, it will be necessary to prevail on him to remove them, or they will injure your's.

To have thrifty Peach Trees, and fine fruit, the ground should every year be kept cultivated, by planting it with corn, potatoes, or other vegetables; and every autumn or spring have some rotten manure dug in around the Trees. Peach Trees remaining more than one year in grass or sod ground become unthrifty and yellow; it is, therefore, easier to distinguish the diseased from healthy Trees in cultivated ground.

# CATALOGUE

*Of Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants; for sale by PRINCE & MILLS, at Flushing-Landing, on Long-Island, near New-York.*

## CHERRIES.—50 Cents.

<b>E</b> ARLY May	ripe in May.
Early Richmond	do
May duke	May and June.
Black tartarian	June.
Black heart	do
White heart	do
White tartarian	do
Ox heart	July.
Bleeding heart	do
Lukeward	do
Lundie Gean	do
Transparent Gean	do
Ronald's large black heart	do
Yellow Spanish	do
Graffion	do
Black carroon	do
Late Spanish	do
China heart	do
Late duke	do
Mazard, or <i>honey cherry</i>	do
Carnation, best for preserving	do
Herefordshire black	July and August.
Red begareau	do
White begareau	do
Elk horn	do

Kentish, or <i>common red</i>	} for tarts, ripe in July & Aug.	
Black morella		
Large English morella		
Plumstone morella		
Cornelian, with long scarlet fruit		September.
All saints		do
American heart		do
Mahaleb, or perfumed	} ornamental do	
Weeping		
English double blossom		
French do. with very large flowers		

PLUMS.—50 Cents.

[This fruit is the most difficult to propagate of any cultivated in the nursery, being subject to many distempers and injuries to which other fruits are not liable; and, in budding and grafting, seldom more than one eighth succeeding, it is with difficulty that a tolerable assortment of them can be kept up by every exertion.]

Jean hative	<i>ripe in July.</i>
Chicasaw	do
*Early scarlet, or cherry plum	August.
Early damask, or Morocco	do
Precocedetours	do
Azure hative	do
*Early sweet damson	do
Fotheringham	September.
Blue perdigron	do
True prune	do
Red imperial	do
†Yellow egg. white magnum bonum	do
Marquis of Burgundy	do
Little queen Claudia	do
*Green gage	do
*Blue gage	do
*Red gage	do
*White gage	do
Holland	do
†Large Orlean. purple egg	do
*Smith's Orlean	do

Semiona	<i>ripe in September.</i>
French copper plum	do
*Drap d'or	do
Cheston	do
Mangeron	do
*Apricot plum	October.
St. Catharine	do
Monsieur	do
Muscle	do
American Pigmy Plum	do
*Imperatrice, <i>late red imperial</i>	do
Cluster	October and November.
White damson	do
Winter damson, <i>frost</i>	December.
Bolmer's celebrated Washington, \$1	September.
Superior Green gage, very fine	do
Golden Drop } These are native fruits of great Early Coral } beauty and good bearers.	August.

PEARS.—31½ to 37½ Cents.

[The variety of pears are so extensive, that the European and American sorts together would form a list of several hundred. A succession of the best kinds, or what the French term the *circle of pears*, which will afford some of the best sorts for the table and culinary purposes throughout the year, may be selected from the following, which are of the most approved kinds. An additional number has been received from Europe, a list of which will be published in the next catalogue. Those marked M are melting pears—those marked B are best for baking, &c.]

Primitive	<i>ripe in July.</i>
Little musk, or supreme	do
Early sugar	do
Green chissel, M	do
Red muscadelle, or twice bearing, M	do
Sugartop, July, or harvest pear	do
Jargonelle, M	August.
Skinless, <i>early russelet</i> , M	do
Cuisse madame	do
Avorat, or <i>August Muscat</i> , M	do
Fondant d'ete, <i>Summer melting pear</i>	do

Windsor, M	<i>ripe in August.</i>
Summer russelet	do
Late green chissel, M	do
Gross Blanquette, M	do
Muscat robin	do
Bell pear, <i>musk flavoured summer bon cretien</i> , M	do
Summer bergamot, M	do
Vergalieu, <i>Doyenné</i> , or <i>St. Michael</i> , M	September.
Salviati	do
Brown Beurré, M	do
Royal summer	do
Perfumed pear	do
Mouille bouch, or <i>mouth water</i>	do
Culotte de suisse, <i>striped pear</i>	do
Rouselet de Rheims, M	do
Bloody pear	do
Golden Beurré, M	do
Cassolette	do
Lowree's bergamot, M	do
Autumn bergamot, M	do
Brocau's bergamot, M	do
Gansel's bergamot, M	do
Grey monsieur Jean	do
Poir de prince, or the <i>prince's pear</i>	October.
Melting pear of Brest, <i>fondante de Brest</i> , M	do
Woolly, or sage leaved	do
Seckle, M	do
Doyenné gris, <i>late vergalieu</i> , M	do
Autumn bon cretien	do
Vine	do
Autumn bounty, M	do
Crasane, M	November and December.
Pound pear	do
Vergoleuse, or <i>winter vergalieu</i> , M	do
Winter thorne, M	December and January.
Colmar, M	do
Swan's egg, M	do
Armadot, M	do



St. Austin	<i>ripe in</i> December and January.
L'Echassarie, M	do
Louisbon, M	do
Chaumontelle, <i>winter beurré</i> , M	do
St. Germaine.	This is a fine melting pear, of excellent flavour: it is in eating from Nov. till April.
Brown St. Germaine, M	do
Winter russelet, M	December and January.
Catillac, B	do
Easter bergamot, <i>terling pear</i> , B	do
Holland, or winter bergamot, M	do
Royal winter, M	January to March.
German muscat, M	do
Poir d'auch, M	do
St. Martial, M	do
Winter bon cretien, B	do
Uvedale's St. Germaine, B	do
Double flowering, B	do
Frankneal, or <i>golden end of winter</i>	do
Spanish bon cretien	January to June.
Treasure pear	do
Sarasin	November to July.
Orange red	July.
Alduira	} for Perry, said to afford a liquor equal to Champaign.
Besberry	
Barland	
A few select kinds are propagated as Dwarfs, on Quince stocks, at 50 cents.	

APPLES.—31½ to 37½ Cents.

Large early, or <i>harvest apple</i> , the earliest of all apples, fit for tarts in June, and when ripe is an excellent table fruit	<i>ripe in</i> July.
Junating	do
Large early bow	August.
English codlin	do
Large red and green sweeting, weighs a pound	Sept.
Large white sweeting	do

Red calville	ripe in September.
Summer pearmaine	do
Aromatic russet	October.
Large fall pippin, or pipplin, weighs a pound	do
Famagusta, from Cyprus	do
Late bow	do
Autumn pearmaine	do
French red reinette	November to March.
Loan's pearmaine	do
Quince apple	do
Surprise, yellow without and red to the core within	do
Siberian crab, with small crimson and yellow fruit	do
English nonpareil	do
American nonpareil, <i>doctor apple</i>	do
Æsopus Spitzenburgh	do
Flushing do	do
Newtown do	do
Seeknofarther	do
White calville	do
Royal russet	do
Lady apple, <i>pomme d'appi</i>	do
Ladies finger	November to June.
Rose apple	January.
Ribstone pippin	do
English golden pippin	do
Pommegree	do
Craam	do
Golden reinette	November to March.
Winter sweet pearmaine	do
Ruckman's do	do
Federal do	do
Golden do	do
Royal do	do
Large Rhode-Island greening	do
Jersey greening	do
Red winter sweeting	do

Priestley	<i>ripe in March.</i>
Double flowering Chinese apple, one of the most beautiful of flowering trees	do
Yellow bellflower	do
Black apple	do
Swaar	do
Vandevere	do
Monstrous pippin, or New-York gloria mundi.	
This apple has weighed 27 ounces	do
Dickskill	November to March.
Newark king apple	do
Wine apple	do
Large green Newtown pippin } of best flavour	November to June.
Merrygold	do
Camfield, for cider	do
Wine sap, fine for table or cider	do
Hayloe's crab, for cider or table	October.
Burlington greening	November to March.
Paradise apple	July.
Green everlasting	} These are excellent keeping apples, the fruit having been kept perfectly sound for more than a year.
Red everlasting	
Winter russeting, <i>Boston or Nova-Scotia russeting</i>	
Herefordshire red streak	} for cider.
Hughes' red Virginia crab	
Red sweeting	
Harrison's celebrated New-ark cider apple	

PEACHES.—31½ to 37½ Cents.

[The variety of Peaches are so extensive, that the number might easily be increased to two hundred; but as it is generally preferred to have a moderate number of the best sorts to ripen in succession, the following have been selected on account of their size, flavour, or time of ripening, from among the best sorts imported from Europe, as well as those which have originated in America. Those marked \* are esteemed for their flavour—those marked † are remarkable for their size—those marked C are Clingstone.]

*White nutmeg, <i>early avant.</i>	<i>ripe in July.</i>
Scarlet nutmeg	do

*Yellow nutmeg	ripe in July.
*Green nutmeg, <i>early ann.</i>	August.
Earliest red clingstone	do
*Red rare ripe	do
B. Prince's fine red rare ripe	do
*White rare ripe	do
*†Large early, <i>early York</i>	September.
Alberge, or yellow rare ripe	do
Early Newington, C	do
Petit mignon	do
Early purple	do
Royal George	do
Royal Charlotte	do
*Royal Kensington	do
*†Old mixon	do
*†Malta	do
*Gross mignon	do
*Sweet water	do
Bellchevreuse	do
*Old Newington, C	do
Montaubon	do
Noblesse	do
*†Pine apple, C	do
Swalsh	do
White magdalen	do
*†Red cheek malagatune	do
White malagatune	do
Bellegarde, or Gallande	do
*†Kennady's Carolina, <i>early lemon</i> , C	do
†Orange peach	do
White blossom	do
Western Newington, C	do
*†Green Catharine	do
Teton de Venus	do
†President	do
*Orange clingstone	do
†Congress clingstone (very fine)	do
*Late purple, smooth skin, like a nectarine	do

Vanguard	ripe in September.
Large white clingstone	October.
†Spanish clingstone	do
†Late admirable, C	do
Late Catharine	do
Blood peach	do
*Double blossom, or <i>rose peach</i>	do
Red magdalen	do
†Lemon clingstone (the largest of peaches)	do
†Barcelona yellow clingstone	do
*†Heath clingstone, most excellent, but the tree must be kept in cultivated ground, and the fruit ripened in the house; they will keep till November, and are by many thought superior to all other peaches	do
†Large red October clingstone	do
Mammoth clingstone	do
Nivette, C	do
†Blood clingstone, <i>claret clingstone</i>	do
October white clingstone	do
October yellow clingstone	do
†Pompone, <i>monstrous puvie</i> , a beautiful late red clingstone	October and November.
Gough's late red clingstone	do
White winter, C	do
Green winter, C	November and December.
Algiers yellow winter clingstone	do

NECTARINES.—31½ to 37½ Cents.

Early yellow	ripe in August.
Fairchild's early, C	September.
Elrudge	do
Argyle, C	do
Golden, C	do
Newington, C	do
Aromatic	do
Red Roman, C	do
Vermash, C	do

Peterborough, C	<i>ripe in September.</i>
Green, C	do
White, C	October.

ALMONDS.—37½ Cents.

Hard shell  
 Thin shell, or ladies' almond  
 Soft shell  
 Jordan almond  
 Double flowering, or dwarf almond

APRICOTS.—31¼ to 37½ Cents.

Early masculine	<i>ripe in July.</i>
Large early	do
Brussels	August.
Blanche	do
Gold blotched	do
Breda	do
Algiers	do
Orange	do
Grover's breda	do
Peach apricot	do
Moor park	do
Black	do

MULBERRIES.—37½ Cents.

Large black English	Black American
White or Italian	Chinese paper mulberry

QUINCES.—37½ Cents.

Large orange quinces	<i>ripe in Sept. and Oct.</i>
Pear	do
Portugal	do
Winter	do
	January to March.

GRAPE VINES.—37½ Cents.

French chocolate-coloured oval grape, a great bearer	<i>ripe in September.</i>
Red chasselas	do

White chasselas	<i>ripe in September.</i>
Black sweet water	do
White do	do
Black Madeira	do
White Frontinac	do
Bland's Virginia native grape	do
Early white muscadine, or summer white sweet water, fine flavoured, and very great bearer	do
Isabella grape, a native, of superior flavour, and very great bearer	do
Alexander's grape, hardy, and great bearer	do

**Figs.—50 Cents.**

Brown (the best bearer)  
Large white

**GOOSEBERRIES.—25 Cents.**

[Near two hundred sorts of this fruit have been received from England, from which the following have been selected on account of their large size, time of ripening, or flavour; but it will be in vain to plant the finest gooseberries, if attention is not paid to them after they are set out. There is no fruit tree that requires so rich a soil; they should have rotten manure dug in around them every autumn, and the ground kept mellow and cultivated, and the bushes trimmed, and tops thinned out moderately every year. If planted in low, wet, or shady situations, or in too confined a garden, the fruit is apt to become mouldy, which immediately stops the growth.]

Mammoth green gooseberry, producing the largest fruit of the kind known of in America 50 cents.

*Red.*

Alcock's king	Shaw's Billy Dean
Rumbullion	Red Bulfinch
Duke of York	Large amber
Warrington red	Smooth claret
Ironmonger	

*Green.*

Early green hairy	Green chissel
Green Gascoign	Green Oak
Green Walnut	Duke of Bedford
Satisfaction	Ribbed green
Green Dorrington	

*Yellow.*

Golden drop	Royal yellow
Rocket's yellow	Rough yellow
Long yellow	Prince of Orange
Golden seedling	Hutton's goldfinch

*White.*

White elephant	White heart
Snowball	Callebank's white
Highland white	White crystal

## CURRANTS.—25 Cents.

Large Dutch red	January to March.
Ditto white	do
Large Champagne, pale red	do
American black, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents	August and September.
Large black English	do
Lewis's fragrant currant, discovered by Lewis and Clarke in passing through Louisiana to the Pacific Ocean, 50 cents	

## RASPBERRIES.

English red, best for raspberry brandy, 8 cents,	ripe in June and July.
English white, 8 cents	do
Brentford red, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	July.
Ditto white, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	do
English cane, or twice bearing, 8 cents	July & Oct.
Large white Antwerp, 25 cents	July & Aug.
Large red ditto, 25 cents	do
American black, 8 cents	July.
Ditto white, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	do
Canada, or purple rose flowering, 8 cents	August.
Barnet, a new English sort, with high flavoured fruit, 25 cents	

## STRAWBERRIES.

Morrissania, *early scarlet*, 25 cents per dozen,  
ripe in May.



- Real superior English hautboy, with large fruit  
and great bearers, 25 cents *ripe in June.*
- Ditto white ditto do
- Large Hudson, 25 cents June and July.
- Red Chili, 25 cents do
- White ditto, 25 cents do
- True large Chili, with large carnosose hairy  
leaves and very large fruit, 25 cts. June & July.
- Bourbon, a new strawberry, with very large  
fruit, 50 cents do
- Large pine apple,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents do
- Alpine, monthly, or everbearing. It is neces-  
sary to make a new bed of this sort every  
year, as the fruit in autumn is produced from  
the runners of the same year, 50 cts. September  
and October.
- New French yellow strawberry, fine flavoured  
and good bearers, 25 cets per dozen.

## ROSES.

[In addition to the following sorts of roses, a great variety have been imported from England; but many of them, from the droughts of our summers, are difficult to propagate in America, the earth below the layers being too dry to admit of their striking root; from which circumstance it is almost impossible to keep an assortment of them, unless newly imported, to supply the demand, which cannot be done at a price that would be satisfactory.]

- Early flowering cinnamon rose, 25 cents
- Early red Scotch, 25 cents
- Scotch burnet, white flowering, 25 cents
- Copper coloured,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents
- Large flowering white monthly, 75 cents
- Red monthly, red cluster, 75 cents
- White clustered monthly or musk. This sort is  
valued for the abundance and fragrance of its  
flowers, which it produces from June till Decem-  
ber; it must be covered and protected from the  
frost during the winter, 50 cents
- Hundred-leaved rose,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents
- Burgundy, with very small double flowers  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents

- Red damask,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 White damask,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Royal rose,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Thornless,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Prim, or marble,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Moss province, 1 dollar  
 Double yellow. This requires an airy situation  
 and rich soil to cause the flowers to blow well.  
 1 dollar  
 Single yellow, 1 dollar  
 Large red province or cabbage rose, 50 cents  
 Double velvet,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Rosa mundi, striped, crimson, and white,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Red official rose, for conserves, 25 cents  
 Autumn flowering double Pennsylvania rose, deli-  
 cate and fragrant, 50 cents  
 Sweetbriar, 25 cents  
 Double Sweetbriar, 1 dollar  
 China ever flowering rose, of various kinds, 50  
 cents. This rose will stand the winter in the  
 open air.  
 Rosa multiflora, a vine flowering in wreaths, 50 cts.  
 New fragrant China rose, 1 dollar and 50 cents  
 Rose Unique, or white province, 1 dollar and 50 cts.  
 Pompone, 1 dollar  
 Maiden's blush, 50 cents  
 York and Lancaster, or Union rose, 1 dollar  
 Champney's, or blush cluster rose, 75 cents  
 A variety of roses are received from Europe every  
 year, which are not inserted in the Catalogue.

#### HONEY SUCKLES.—25 Cents.

- Azalea, or Standing American honey suckle, with  
 pink flowers  
 Ditto late flowering white fragrant  
 English early flowering  
 English woodbine honey suckle

White monthly, very fragrant  
Scarlet trumpet monthly  
Variegated-leaved honey suckle

**DWARFS.**

Dwarf apples and pears, of several varieties, 50 cents each.

**ASPARAGUS.**

The best roots, from two to three years old, 1 dollar per hundred.

**SCIONS FOR INGRAFTING.**

Scions of the various fruit trees, packed in the most complete manner with earth and moss, 50 cents per dozen.

**FOREST TREES OF LARGE GROWTH, ORNAMENTAL FOR THEIR FOLIAGE OR FLOWERS.**

European white flowering horse chesnut, 50 cents  
Spanish chesnut, with very large fine eatable fruit, 50 cents

American ditto, 25 cents

Weeping willow,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents

Upright green ditto,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents

Yellow willow,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents

Tulip tree, one of the most ornamental trees, 50 cents

Fox's white oak, raised from the seeds of the two trees under which George Fox, the original Quaker, preached, which trees are still growing at this place,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents

American oaks, twenty varieties, 25 cents

English royal oak, 50 cents

Liquidamber, or maple-leaved sweet gum,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents

Lombardy poplar, 25 cents

Athenian ditto, 25 cents

Balsam ditto, or broad leaved Tacmahac,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents

- Carolina ditto, or cotton tree,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Aspen poplar,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Canada ditto,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Honey locust, or three thorned acacia,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Common locust, 25 cents  
 Western plane, sycamore, or button wood, 25 cents  
 English linden, or lime tree, a much admired European ornamental tree, very hardy, 50 cents  
 American ditto, or basswood, 50 cents  
 American bird cherry, 50 cents  
 European larch, or deciduous fir, very ornamental, 50 cents  
 Madeira nut, or English walnut, 50 cents  
 Round black walnut, 25 cents  
 Long ditto, 25 cents  
 Illinois, or Pecan nut, 50 cents  
 Hickory nuts, of varieties, 25 cents  
 Sassafras, 25 cents  
 Weeping birch,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Canada ditto, 25 cents  
 Black American ditto, 25 cents  
 White, or Paper ditto,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 English elm, very ornamental, 50 cents  
 Scotch elm, do. 50 cents  
 Pride of India, or bead tree, with purple flowers and beautiful foliage, 50 cents  
 Catalpa, much admired for its showy flowers and large foliage,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 American cypress, a tree of fine appearance, and one of the largest growth, 50 cents  
 European white ash, a tree of very stately and rapid growth,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Sugar maple,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Scarlet flowering ditto, with clusters of showy flowers in the month of March, 25 cents  
 Norway maple, 50 cents  
 Kentucky coffee, or bonduc, a tree of singular growth, 50 cents

FOREST TREES OF MIDDLING GROWTH, ORNAMENTAL  
FOR THEIR FOLIAGE AND FLOWERS.

- European mountain ash, or Roan tree, one of the most admired ornamental trees, on account of the beauty of its foliage, and its clusters of scarlet fruit, which remain for many months, 50 cents
- American ditto, 50 cents
- European autumn flowering alder, 37½ cents
- Magnolia tripetala, or umbrella tree, with very large white flowers, 50 cents
- Magnolia glauca, with very fragrant flowers, 50 cents
- Magnolia acuminata, or cucumber tree, of elegant growth, and blue flowers, 50 cents
- Magnolia macrophylla, with very large leaves and the most splendid flowers, white, with purple centre, 2 dollars
- Magnolia auriculata, or ear leaved magnolia, 2 dollars
- Magnolia cordata, yellow flowering magnolia, 3 dollars
- Scarlet flowering horse chesnut, 50 cents
- Yellow ditto, 50 cents
- Willow leaved oak, 50 cents
- Black Canada willow, of singular appearance, 37½ cents
- English basket ditto, 37½ cents
- Coccygia, Venetian Sumach, or purple fringe tree. This beautiful tree is covered during the summer months with tufts of russet coloured down, which forms the most singular ornament of the garden, 50 cents
- American larch, or deciduous fir, a much admired tree, 50 cents
- Purple acacia, with large clusters of beautiful purple flowers, 37½ cents
- European tanner's sumach, of quick growth, and very large and handsome foliage, 50 cents

Snowdrop, or white fringe tree, with clusters of flowers resembling cut paper, 50 cents

Papaw, or custard apple, 50 cents

European Judas tree, with clusters of very beautiful purple flowers, which make their appearance in the spring before the leaves, 50 cents

American ditto, with flowers as above, 50 cents

Large white flowering dogwood, 25 cents

Persimmon, American medlar, or date plum, 50 cents

English ditto, 50 cents

Double flowering Chinese apple, with clusters of flowers resembling roses, succeeded by numbers of small fruit, 50 cents

Snowy mispilus. This tree is so covered with white flowers early in the spring, that it is called the snowy medlar,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents, very ornamental

Prickly ash, angelica tree, or Hercules's club,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents

Laburnum, much admired for its clusters of beautiful bright yellow flowers, which are produced in abundance, 50 cents

Double rose flowering peach,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents

Double flowering cherry, two sorts, with beautiful clusters of flowers resembling small white roses, 50 cents

European beech,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents

Purple, or copper ditto, 75 cents

Sensitive tree mimosa, with beautiful foliage and singular flowers, 50 cents

ORNAMENTAL EVERGREENS.—50 Cents, except those noted.

Balm of Gilead, or balsam fir, of elegant growth, and one of the most admired evergreens, very ornamental

Hemlock spruce fir

Norway spruce fir

- Black, or double spruce fir  
 White spruce fir  
 European silver fir  
 Scotch mountain fir  
 Weymouth, or white pine, a very much admired  
 tree, of stately growth  
 Pitch, or resin pine  
 Yellow American pine  
 \*Cedar of Lebanon, 2 dollars  
 \*Red American Cedar, 37 cents  
 White do  
 English yew, with deep green foliage, and very  
 singular red fruit  
 American ditto  
 \*True cork tree, or Spanish oak, 1 dollar  
 \*English evergreen oak, 1 dollar  
 American ditto, or live oak  
 Chinese arbour vitæ, a beautiful evergreen  
 American ditto  
 \*Broad leaved kalmia, or American laurel, with  
 clusters of very showy flowers,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 \*Narrow leaved ditto, with very delicate rose co-  
 loured flowers,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Swedish upright juniper, very ornamental  
 European sweet bay  
 Pyracantha, or evergreen thorn, producing scarlet  
 fruit in clusters, which remain during the autumn  
 and winter, and gives it a beautiful appearance,  
 $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Common box,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Silver striped ditto, 25 cents  
 Gold striped ditto, 25 cents  
 Real English box tree, 25 cents  
 American holly  
 European ditto  
 Carolina evergreen plum

HARDY SHRUBS, ORNAMENTAL FOR THEIR FRUIT  
OR FOLIAGE.

- Dwarf flowering horse chesnut, with spikes of white flowers, 50 cents
- Chinquopin, or dwarf garden chesnut, with very sweet fruit, which are produced in abundance when only two or three feet high, 50 cents
- New large fruited ditto, 50 cents
- Broad leaved sweet willow,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents
- English dwarf willow, with the leaves beautifully variegated white and green, very ornamental, 37 cents
- English filbert, 25 cents
- Large Spanish ditto, or Barcelona nut,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents
- American hazlenut, 25 cents
- Laurus, or spice wood, or wild alspice, so called from the spicy flavour of its branches and fruit, 25 cents
- Calycanthus, or sweet scented shrub of Carolina, with flowers whose fragrance is like the strawberry. It will stand the most severe cold. This shrub is much admired in Europe, 50 cents
- Dwarf rose flowering acacia, blooming in clusters when only two feet high, very ornamental,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents
- Halesia snowdrop, or silver bell tree, 50 cents
- Franklinia, with large white fragrant flowers, 1 dollar
- White flowering hydrangea,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents
- Purple changeable hydrangea, with beautiful flowers, purple and pink, 50 cents
- Bladder nut, a shrub producing its seed very singularly in bladders,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents
- French tamarix, an ornamental shrub,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents
- Agnus castus, or chaste tree,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents
- Guelder rose leaved spiræa, or nine bark tree, with clusters of curious flowers,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents



- Euonymus, or strawberry tree, with scarlet fruit re-  
 sembling strawberries, very ornamental,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 European fragrant syringa, 25 cents  
 Carolina large flowering ditto,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Candleberry myrtle. The berries of this shrub are  
 often used in making candles, and impart a very  
 agreeable fragrance, 25 cents  
 Snowball, or guelder rose, 25 cents  
 Double flowering almond, with delicate and beauti-  
 ful flowers,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Purple lilac, 25 cents  
 White ditto, 25 cents  
 Persian ditto, with delicate flowers, 50 cents  
 Bladder senna, with yellow flowers,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Mountain viburnum, with clusters of beautiful scar-  
 let fruit resembling cranberries in taste and ap-  
 pearance,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Double purple rose flowering althea,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Double white ditto,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Double pink ditto,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Striped leaved ditto, 50 cents  
 Single red ditto, 25 cents  
 Single white striped ditto, 25 cents  
 Sweet mezereon, with pink coloured flowers, which  
 blossoms with the first warmth of spring in the  
 open air, and possessing a delightful fragrance,  
 25 cents  
 Red flowering spiræa, a very ornamental shrub, 25  
 cents  
 White ditto, 25 cents  
 Yellow small leaved jasmine, very hardy,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Italian large leaved ditto,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Clethra, with white fragrant flowers, 25 cents  
 Andromeda, with a multitude of flowers during sum-  
 mer, 25 cents  
 Double flowering pomegranate, with large crimson  
 flowers, one of the greatest ornaments of the gar-  
 den, 50 cents

- Single flowering fruit bearing ditto, 50 cents  
Dwarf ditto producing a multitude of flowers, 50 cents  
Southernwood, 25 cents  
Cornus sanguinea, or bloody shrub, the branches in autumn and winter are of a beautiful crimson, 37½ cents  
White hardy fragrant jasmine, 50 cents  
Shrubby indigo, with spikes of purple flowers, 25 cents  
Winterberry. This shrub is covered in autumn and winter with scarlet berries, 37½ cents  
Purple rose flowering raspberry, 12½ cents  
Lewis's famous fragrant yellow flowering currant, from the western country, whose flowers produce a delightful fragrance, 50 cents  
Hamamelis, or witch hazel, with yellow flowers during the autumn, 37½ cents  
American dwarf plum, with abundance of flowers and fruit, 50 cents

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS, FOR COVERING ARBOURS OR WALLS.

- Matrimony vine, so called on account of its delicate flowers being produced in pairs, 25 cents  
White jasmine, 37½ cents  
Night shade, or bitter sweet, with blue flowers, and clusters of red berries, 37½ cents  
Periploca, or Virginia silk vine, with curious flowers, 37½ cents  
Scarlet bignonia, or great trumpet flower. This forms an elegant vine, with very large showy flowers, 50 cents  
Rosa multiflora, 50 cents  
Evergreen ivy, 37½ cents  
Periwinkle, or running evergreen myrtle, 25 cents  
Gold striped ditto, 25 cents  
Sweetbrier, 37½ cents  
Honeysuckles. See list of them.

## HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

- Large red carnation pinks, often measuring ten inches in circumference,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Large white ditto,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Pheasant eyed ditto,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Other varieties,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Dalmatian Iris, with purple flowers, 25 cents  
 Yellow Spanish Iris, 25 cents  
 Double scarlet lychnis, producing elegant scarlet flowers, very hardy, and ornamental, 50 cents  
 Double primrose, 1 dollar  
 Single ditto, 50 cents  
 Poleanthus, of sorts, from 50 cents to 1 dollar  
 Large double crimson pæony, 50 cents  
 Maiden's blush ditto, 50 cents  
 White ditto, 75 cents  
 Rose coloured ditto, 50 cents  
 Single flowering ditto, 50 cents  
 Dwarf scarlet ditto, 50 cents  
 Chinese chrysanthemums of various colours, 50 cents  
 Yellow flowering gerardia, one of the most elegant American flowers, 25 cents  
 Yellow flowering Maryland cassia, 25 cents  
 Veronica Virginica, or white speedwell, an Indian medicine, celebrated for its cures of salt rheum, leprosy, and dropsy, 50 cents, or a quantity of the root with prescription, 3 dollars  
 Scarlet Maryland spigelia, or true pink root, 25 cents  
 Perennial pea, with purple flowers, 25 cents  
 Carolina reed, for fishing poles, 50 cents  
 Dyer's madder,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Tarragon, a spicy herb, used to mix with sallads, and to give flavour to pickles, 25 cents  
 Hardy geranium, 25 cents  
 Sweet william, of sorts, 25 cents  
 Yellow fragrant day lily, very ornamental,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
 Lily of the valley, 25 cents

Biennial and Perennial flowers, of many sorts, 25 cents each

Culinary and Medical Plants, of many sorts, 25 cents each

BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS.

Hyacinths, of various sorts, from 25 to 50 cents each

Tulips, of various beautiful sorts, from 12½ to 50 cents each

Lilies, several varieties, from 25 to 50 cents each

ORANGE TREES, &c.

Orange, Lemon, Citron, Shaddock, and Lime Trees, one year inoculated, \$2 50 cents

Two years, \$3

Three years, in a bearing state, \$3 50 cents

Trees of extra size charged accordingly.

Trees and Shrubs, also Seeds of the American Forest, may be had in assortments from five dollars to one thousand dollars.



ORDERS for the within named Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, left at Messrs. HULL & BOWNE's, No. 146 Pearl-street, New York, or at the Nursery, will be immediately attended to; and, if wanted for Europe, or any part of America, they will be packed in the most perfect manner, and delivered in New-York by water free of freight.



N. B. As there are two Nurseries in this place, carried on by proprietors of the name of Prince, persons wishing to come to this Nursery, and not knowing where to find it, will please to inquire at the Gate, by the Bridge, for the Nursery of PRINCE & MILLS—it fronts the River by the Bridge, and is but a few yards off.



